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attitude of the courts. The keen interest of the judges in this problem is very promising.

The judges are deeply interested in the developments already made and contemplated for the examination and treatment of the feeble-minded. These were discussed by Everett S. Elwood, Secretary of the State Hospital Commission. The association passed a resolution recommending a law by which any magistrate might commit to a hospital for ten days for observation and examination any person suspected of feeble-mindedness.

Other resolutions passed by the association were those approving the amendment now pending in the legislature to grant equity jurisdiction to children's and domestic relations courts; approving a bill introduced by the State Probation Commission providing for the appointment of one or more salaried county probation officers in every county; urging enlargement of the institutions for juvenile delinquents; commending the State Department of Health for its campaign against venereal diseases and pledging co-operation.

Frederic Kernochan, Chief Justice of the New York City Court of Special Sessions was elected president for the ensuing year. Charles L. Chute, Secretary of the State Probation Commission was re-elected secretary.—Charles L. Chute, Secy., State Probation Commission, Albany, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Standardization of Prison Structure.—The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor is about to establish a sub-committee on Structural Code and Type Standardization. It was proposed by Mr. Pilcher, the New York State Architect, and adopted at the annual meeting of the National Committee, and plans are now under way for its organization. It is hoped that the findings of this committee will make a very definite contribution on the subject of prison construction, on which there is a dearth of scientific information.—Julia K. Jaffray, Secretary.

Uniform Statistics in Institutions for Mental Diseases.—The following is from the preface to a pamphlet sent out by the American Medico-Psychological Association and the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, which contains a detailed outline for statistics from hospitals for mental diseases:

"The American Medico-Psychological Association, at its meeting held in New York in May, 1917, adopted the report of its Committee on Statistics which provided for a system of uniform statistics in institutions for mental diseases, and appointed a standing Committee on Statistics to promote the introduction of the system throughout the country. This committee met in New York on February 7, 1918, and in co-operation with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene outlined a plan of procedure.

"The National Committee has established a Bureau of Uniform Statistics and has received a special gift to defray the initial expenses of the work of collecting statistics from institutions for the insane. As close relationships have always existed between the American Medico-Psychological Association and the National Committee, it was thought wise for the Committee on Statistics to become an advisory committee to the Bureau of Uniform Statistics of the National Committee and to have the work of introducing the new system and of collecting statistics from the institutions carried out by the Bureau.

"In accordance with this arrangement the Bureau, with the assistance of the Committee on Statistics of the American Medico-Psychological Association, has prepared a manual to assist the institutions in compiling their annual statistics and has printed a series of forms to be used in preparing statistical reports. The manual and duplicate forms will be furnished free to all co-operating institutions, and it is earnestly hoped that they will be generally adopted, so that a national system of statistics of mental diseases may become an actuality.

"It is recommended that the standardized tables be used in the annual reports of the institutions so far as possible and that a duplicate copy of the tables be sent to the Bureau of Uniform Statistics of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene as soon as possible after the end of the fiscal year of the institution."

The pamphlet, which contains the report complete, may be secured by addressing the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York City.

The Case of "Spike" O'Donnell.—The first concrete case called to the attention of the commission was that of Edward ("Spike") O'Donnell, implicated in the robbery of the Stockmen's Trust and Savings Bank, 5425 South Halsted Street.

A true bill was returned against O'Donnell, December 28, 1917, in which he was charged with robbery. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000.

As an evidence of the law's delay, a brief chronological history of the case may be interesting.

January 8, 1918—On motion of the defendant, the case was continued until February 5.

February 5, 1918—The defendant entered a plea of Not Guilty and the case was continued until March 5.

March 5, 1918—A motion for separate trial was entered and withdrawn. The trial lasted until March 23. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen property amounting to \$1,765, and recommended leniency. A motion for a new trial was entered and argument set for April 25.

April 25, 1918—A motion for a new trial was over-ruled and exception taken by defendant's attorney. O'Donnell was sentenced to the penitentiary and a mittimus was issued as of date April 1, 1918. A motion was made by the defendant's attorney to vacate the order. This was continued to May 7.

May 7, 1918—The case was continued to May 14.

May 14, 1918—The motion to vacate was denied and the case continued until May 17.

May 17, 1918—The court allowed additional time of 15 days to file a bill of exceptions.

June 10, 1918—The court allowed an extension of time to file bill of exceptions to June 17.

June 17, 1918—From June 17 to December 18 nothing appears in the record in the office of the clerk of the Criminal Court.

December 18, 1918—Record shows a motion to vacate the order to stay the mittimus and extends time to January 7.

January 7, 1919—Time extended to January 14.

January 14, 1919—Time extended to January 31.